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All unsigned communications will be rejected.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.

BAD LOGIC. Editor of The Times:

Sir.—We quite agree with your view as expressed in your editorial of yesterday, entitled "Both Sides of the Negro Question," that the question of division of the school funds should feeelve earnest and thoughtful consideration before being adopted. There is little doubt that the adoption of the plan would result in the gradual emigration of the negro from Virginia, but we are not quite convinced that this would be a bad policy. There are reasons for the belief that the negro problem will find its final solution north Editor of The Times: problem will find its final solution of Mason and Dixon's line. You admit the distinction when you say "eliminate the negro from politics and he is a de-sirable citizen," which carried to its ultimate means to eliminate him from every-thing else, when it suits the convenience or the philosophy of the whites. This position necessarily makes the negro a citizen by the sufferance of the whites rather than by the inallenable right of a freeman to enjoy the rights of citizenship in the land of his birth. We hate slavery in any form. We have the deepest sympathy for any people that is so unfortunate as to be placed among a stronger race, because oppression must We deplore race strife whether it be factional disturbance in the United States or extermination in Hayti. Once admitting as you do, that the negro should be deprived of any of the rights and immunities of citizenship, the ques tion resolves itself into one of how much privilege the whites will grant him. Forever afterward, whatever he may enjoy is by toleration-not by right.

Your premise that we cannot degrade the negro without degrading ourselves is obviously sound. But do we degrade the negro when we recognize the natural law that has divided the write and black races and placed each race on its own re-

There are two theories: 1st. That man is a family to which all races belong: 2d. That each race is separate and distinct and that each race is a separate family distinct from every other race.

The first theory is that man is homo-geneous. The second theory is that each race is homogeneous, but that the dif-ferent races are heterogeneous. We subscribe to the second theory and hold that there can be no more community of interest between the different races of man than there can be between the lion, the tiger, the leopard and the cat, all of which belong to the feline species. We cannot disregard natural law; if we try it, we find to our sorrow that it provides its own penalties and there is ab-Solutely no way to dodge its executioner. God forbid that the State should do wrong. But the State cannot do the im possible. It cannot harmonize incongru ous elements. The negro is here, and be it said in his favor that he did not come of his own velition, and the problem must be met, but it should be met with reason and justice. Concidering the natural distinction between the races each should be treated fairly. The State should not make the negro a slave for the white man nor should it make the white man a slave for the negro. (We are not now referring to the sociological questions in-volved, but to the action of the State). The socialistic or governmental princinde can only be applied when there is a community interest, and such not being the case with the races, considered to-gether, the State should deal with them separately. It then becomes the duty of the State to see that each race has the edvantages of governmental action in the proportion that it contributes to that re-The assumption of the duty of education by the State can only be justi-fied upon the grounds that education is food public policy and that the State's ection will be more effective than individual action. This being true, the State should educate the children of the white race with taxes paid by the white race. and should educate the children of the cause the white man has burdened himgelf for thirty years with the negro is
no reason that he should continue to do
so. If the negro will rise, by all means
let him do so, but there is absolutely no reason why the white man should develop him. The policy of the State should be just, but should keep its heands of fur-ther than seeing that absent justice is tone, and leave each race to work out its

own destiny and find its own level.

No one hopes more devoutly than we to that the result will be the elevation of both ruces and that the competition will produce higher ideals, but the torded history of thousands of years is

A. F. THOMAS. Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 16th.

This is most plausible reasoning, and, trafertunately, Mr. Thomas is not alone pardinal principles of democratic governand yet draw distinctions such as these? If we are going to let each and every finction must be between all races.

But granting that it should be as Mr. sane, they should be made to maintain State has no right to tax it. their own city parks and water-works and every other convenience, and denied the right to enjoy anything in govern-

ment that is created by the white man. Finally, Mr. Tromas says that each tace should be left to work out its own fertiny, and that the white race should never extend a helping hand to the black race. That is not only contrary to democracy, but it is contrary to the fundamental principles of Christianity. Carry that | politics! foctrine into effect and all the missionaries of the church would be recalled and ers this year are able to hold their grain all missionary work among negroes and and cotton for higher prices, the Farm-Chinese would be suspended. It is a cruel ville Herald says: foctrine and we do not understand how any humane man can advocate it.

white man. A bishop in the Methodist Church-it was Bishop Pierce, we believe,-once said in discussing the question of foreign missions, that the question was not as to whether or not the heathen might be saved without us, but as to whether or not we could be saved without trying to save the heathen. That is a question which the white men of Virginia may well consider in connection with the so-called negro problem. It is a question as to whether or not the white race can be saved without at least trying to save the black race. We cannot have a disease in a part of the body politic without affecting the whole. We cannot quarantine against the negro.

OUR INLAND WATER WAYS.

Messrs. William L. and Thomas A. Edison, Jr., sons of the famous inventor. and other members of the family, left Baltimore on Sunday on the gasoline launch Quananiche, for an extensive cruise to Florida by way of the inland passage. According to the Sun, the trip was taken principally for the benefit of the health of one of the ladles in the party and will cover a period of about six weeks.

After stopping at Annapolis for a short time to inspect the Naval Academy and other points of interest, the voyagers will continue to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. From there the route will be through the Dismal Swamp canal and thence by various inland waters to Charleston, where the party will take in the Expesition.

After leaving Charleston the only real ly dangerous part of the journey will commence. For about fifty miles, from Charleston to Sapelo, the party will have to take its chances on the broad Atlantic. From Sapelo, however, there will be another long stretch through Georgia and Florida waters, land-protected waters. The route through Florida is a beautiful one, taking in, as it does, the Indian river, St. John's river, Lake Kissimee and Lake Okeechobee.

The last leg in the voyage will be the Caloosahatchee river, upon the banks of which the famous inventor has built a handsome country home.

This incident recalls the fact that the late Marshall Parks, of Norfolk, conceived the idea of having the Government construct connecting links here and there along the Atlantic coast, so as to give inland waterway practically from New York to Florida. Apart from the manifest advantage of such a waterway in time of war, Mr. Parks contended that it would be of the greatest benefit to navigation, and he spent many precious days of his life in trying to make the members of Congress think so. Mr. Parks was right, and sooner or later the Government will adopt his view.

AN OLD AND HONORABLE NEWSPAPE?.

The New York Evening Post has lived to be a hundred years old and celebrated its hundredth anniversary on Saturday November 16th, by issuing a handsome historical supplement, and also a facsimile of its first print.

The Evening Post has lived well and honorably and has accomplished much for high-class journalism. It has always been a clean paper, has published the news of the day without soiling its columns with sensationalism and scandal and has discussed the questions of the day in an intelligent, discriminating and courageous manner. In addition to all this, the Evening Post has devoted much of its space to financial and literary matter. In matters of finance it is a recognized authority and in matters of literature and art it has set the standard very high and lived up to it.

It is an honor to the American people that such a journal has been able to exist for a hundred years, and that it is more prosperous and popular to-day than ever before in its history. We say that this is an honor to the American people island. So with any other country. The and should educate the chingren of the taxes paid by taxes p

THE PRINCIPLE OF TAXATION.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal says: The fallacy in the iterative phrase o the Richmond Times, to "tax all property once and only once," lies in the danger that in the elaboration of this plan a great deal of property will escape being taxed even once. The defect in all our systems of taxation heretofore has ocen systems of taxation heretofore has been in the failure to tax all properly-taxable subjects once rather than to tax them more than once,

Under the plan which we propose no property will escape taxation. The State would bring all property to book and In his view of the case. But that sort of largely increase her revenue. Various reasoning is utterly at variance with the | efforts have been made by the Legislature to tax that which is not property, to tax ment. How can we have a democracy that which is the mere evidence of own ership. The State has been chasing shadows and has necessarily failed to get tuce take care of itself, if that is to be results. If, instead of chasing shadows, Et established principle of our govern- the State would look after the substance ment, we cannot draw the line at the and tax it, she would get what belongs to t'ack race and the white race. The dis- her and save herself a great deal of need less trouble.

It is not only wrong in principle, but it Thomas suggests; granting that there are is impracticable to tax stock certificates, only two races to deal with, one with for the owners of such certificates may white skin and the other with yellow hide them away where the assessor cankin, Mr. Thomas' dectrine is still as not find them. The way to get at the faulty as it can be. He says that "it owners of such certificates is to get at Is the duty of the State to see that each | the property which these certificates rev tace has the advantages of governmental resent. If the property lies within the sotion in the preportion that it contri- State of Virginia it can always be found, bites to that result." That being the and when found can be taxed according case, the negroes should be made to to its market value. If the property does support their own asylums for negro in- not lie within the State, then clearly the

A STEP BACKWARD.

The Committee of the Whole made a mistake and took a step backward in adopting an amendment to the report of the Committee on Education providing that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected by the people.

In the name of civilization let us take the entire public school system out of

Commenting on the fact that the farm-

The Herald has often declared that of But leaving all that out of consideraton, it is our contention, and it is with

The result has often declared that of
all men the farmers could be most independent. What a combine they could
form! What an irrestible trust! with
form! What an irrestible trust! with s a conviction, that we cannot degrade always at hand, why should they come to market with their produce and not

The country must come to town or the town would perish, the country could live town would perish, the country could live and not come to town. Mr. Bryan said that better than all others of us have been able to. Of course, the two, city and country, should dwell together in unity, and there should be no oppressive combine on the part of either.

Now own up that you are in favor of

Mr. S. L. Slover announces that he has taken an interest in the Newport News Publishing Company and assumed management of the Morning Herald and Evening Times.

Mr. Slover is one of the brightest and most industrious newspaper men in the South, and if the Newport News people will stand by him, he will give them a good newspaper and do as much as a publisher can do to advance the material interests of the community. He is just the sort of publisher Newport News needs-young and ambitious and enterprising and full of progressive ideas. We think that Newport News is lucky to have acquired him.

We suppose that in the course of time the Constitutional Convention will agree on a suffrage provision and end the mat-It is too much now to hope the plan will be a simple one, as the convention has become invoiced in a hopeless muddle of verbosity on the subject, and seems unable to get away from it.-Staunton News.

Surely our contemporary cannot have read Mr. Glass' plan. It is simplicity itself, and as plain and clear and concise as one of Glass' editorials.

We have another interesting communication from the Rev. Dr. Kerr on reading the Bible in the public schools, which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Washington Post of yesterday prints the following:

"I do not believe in commissioning vagrant negotiators to hunt up reciprocity treaties, and I do not believe Congress will be much troubled by such treaties. In these few terse words Senator Hale, now back in Washington for the session of Congress, after the summer spent at his home in Maine, expressed the conviction yesterday regarding the much-dis-cussed instruments drawn by Special Commissioner Kasson, and now vigorously pressed from certain quarters for ratifica-tion this winter by the Senate and House, A man of long experience in legislation and influential with the Senate, his attitude is notable in those regards and like-wise because he was the trusted friend and confidant of the late Mr. Blaine, popularly looked upon as the father of the reciprocity idea, and because he has always been a staunch supporter of the Dingley tariff bill.

"Does that statement mean that you are opposed to all reciprocity?" the Senator was asked, as he sat by a window of his Sixteenth-Street residence, talking of current politics.

"I am not for the kind of reciprocity which is sought for to-day by the free traders and by our foreign rivals, who are affected unfavorably by the Dingley tariff bill," he replied with deliberation. "I be-lieve in the kind of reciprocity which Mr. Blane introduced and which encourage the interchange of our own products that other countries do not produce for their products which we do not produce."

"Then you do not altogether sympathize with the propaganda for searching out new opportunities for trade?" was remarked.

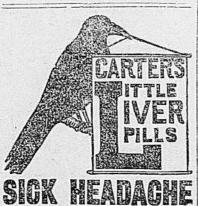
"I am not in favor of imperiling this condition," the Senator answered, "by a wild hunt for new markets," which have never had and never will have any trade or commerce at all comparable to the vast trade and the immense exports from this country to our great rivals. I am not a dreamer over what is called 'the trade of the Orient, which, aside from the trade with Japan, in which we are already fully established, cut no figure, compared with the trade of the civilized world, except in the imagination."

Reciprocity is not free trade out and out, but it involves a complete abandonment of the principle of protection Its advocates advance the same reasons in favor of it that are applied in favor of free trade. It is an effort to enlarge the advocates reciprocity is that the former proposes to accomplish by a direct, ra-tional process what the other would do by slow degrees and questionable meth-ods. The ultimate end is the same. The difference relates not to the end sought, but how to reach it. The demand for recliprocity is growing in the Republican party. In order to become a free trader, the reciprocity advecate only needs to be come logical.—Danville Register.

Delegate R. Walton Moore did a firstrate bit of work when he induced the convention to declare in favor of expert, systematic examination of all accounts relating to the revenue of the State. As we understand the resolution adopted, it instructs the Legislature to pass a law providing for such examination. In ef-fect, this should mean the establishment of the traveling-auditor system for which Senator Glass labored so manfully n the last General Assembly, Toe tray in the last General Assembly. The trav-eling-auditor idea is sound. There is no 'elling how much money is lost to the State by slovenly book-keeping and other causes which regular inspection at fre-quent intervals would correct.—Norfolk Landmark.

PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

General Grosvenor's comparison of the high tariff with "the Ten Commandments was not entirely felicitous. If the tarm is not kept any better than the Ten Commandments there will be walling in



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MUNYON'S RIFUVATSW

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guess-work about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a pleaded stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a posi-

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, 25c, Vial. The Guide to Health is free. Munyon, New MUNTON'S INHALER CURES CATARRIL.

tariffdom.-Springfield Republican.

Mark Twain prescribes lying on the right side as a cure for heart trouble and dyspensia. Anyway, mever he on the wrong side.-Boston Herald.

As it was Bishop Potter who started the anti-Tammany campaign, it may be remarked that the Tiger was clay in the hands of Potter,-Cincinnat Commercial

Why do they persist in calling Rooserelt "our young President?" People seem to forget that a man is not old in these days till he gets along in the neighbor-

Roosevelt is a year older than the Em-

Roosevelt is a year older than the Emperor of Germany, 12 years older than the Czar of Russia, 10 years older than the King of Italy, 22 years older than the Queen of the Setherlands, and 23 years older than the King of Spain.

If one cares to make Mr. Roosevelt young by comparison, let him compare him with the Pope, the Emporer of Austria or some of the old men whose deaths are daily mentioned in the papers as having gone to the windward of a century. Things have changed since they used to Things have changed since they used to speak of a man at 60 as being "an old man."—Boston Globe.

Downes, the family seat of Sir Redvers Buller, of the British Army, is one of the most beautiful old places in Devonshire, and at this moment has a special interest attached to it. The house is filled with trophies of Sir Redvers' many and varied campaigns, and one of the most interesting is a collection of wonderful cloisonne enamels taken from the Summer Palace at Pekin. "Why have you ceased attending ser-

vices at the Blue-Light Church?" we asked Mr. Erasmus Snowflake, the eminent whitewash impressionist,
"W'y hit dis way." he responded, "de pahson, he too longwinged, en de ohgan, hit too sho'twinded,"-Baltimore Ameri-

Pointed Paragraphs.

To borrow is human-to pay back is di-

Some men's idea of being a Christian is to look solemn.

A boy never tells his troubles to a man who wears whiskers.

If a man thinks only of himself he asn't much use for brains. Unless the engagement is broken off he wedding is apt to come off.

Success never roosts on the banner of he man who neglects his business, There is always one sure thing in beting, and that is your chance to lose. Fame is the goddess of printer's ink-

and she keeps the names of her favorites in the newspapers. The average man would feel bored a good deal oftener than he does were he not accustomed to associating with him-

You will never get ahead by following The better a man thinks he is the more

The demand for sincerity is far in ex-

ess of the visible supply. An expert is a man who has a little bility and a lot of self-confidence. The average man fails to learn a lot

of things that experience should teach After a woman succeeds in getting the vedding-ring where she wants it she begins to say what she means.

A bachelor says that love is a combina-tion of diseases—an affection of the heart and an inflammation of the brain. The average man regards his wife as an ingel for two weeks-one week before narrying her and one week aftr her fu teral.-Chicago News.

Keep the Fire Bright.

Ever was his motto— Told us day an' night, Winter time an' summer, "Keep the fire bright!"

World a-rollin' awkward-Never goin' right, "Cheer up, boys!" he'd holler-"Keep the fire bright!"

"Shin'll ride the billows-Harbor is in sight; Never mind the weather; Keep the fire bright!"

Now his day is ended— He has took his flight; Wonder of he tells 'em there To keep the fire bright?

-Atlanta Constitution.

There is No Use

Trying to force people into believing that we know everything.

Making a great big fuss over every

Giving free rein to the temper over lit-

fe affronts.

Carrying personal opposition to a point hat savors of persecution.

Taking time to nurse wees which could be remedied by vigorous work.

Violently calling down others just beause they oppose our opinions. Finding fault with conditions brought

by self neglect. on by self neglect.

Standing in our own light just to appear above the ordinary mortal.

Picking flaws in the doings and sayings of others to exhibit our own learning.

Going home with a scowl on the face because of a small disappointment in business .- Philadelphia Bulletin

Confederate Money in England.

The Treasury Department at Washington recently received a letter from Great Grimsby, England. It contained a \$50 Confederate note, and in rather pompous language demanded that its equivalent in gold be forwarded at once to the address given. Treasury officials say that the in-cident was not an uncommon one. Al-though the Civil War closed thirty-six Years ago, Confederate notes and bonds are received two and three times a week. Nearly all of them come from England, where the bonds were sold. Few people in the United States are inveigled into purchasing or giving value for the Confederate obligations. Some of the Englishmen who have been notified that the bonds and notes are worthless have grown indignant, and replied to the Department that they proposed to take action looking to the creation of an international incident, unless the paper is renational incident, unless the doemed.—New York Tribune.

SOCIAL AND

PERSONAL

"Fiction.-Some Notable New Novels." was the topic so interestingly discussed at the Woman's Club yesterday after-noon, Mrs. W. S. Copeland and Mrs. James H. Lindsay, of Charlottesville, were the speakers. The audience was a large and peculiarly attentive one. Mrs. Copeland, who was the first to speak on this subject, aptly spoke, as a kind of introduction, on the different kinds of novels, and in passing said the old style novel of slinply a love story and nothing more was entirely extinct. Four books were taken up and criticised, and the story tola; the first two, with Mrs. Copelend as speaker, were Winston Churchill's "Crisis, in which is a combination of historic and political, and "The Making of Jane," by Sarah Barnwell Elliott, who once delighted the Woman's Club with readings from her own works, and is more of a sociological

Mr. Lindsay then took up the thread, of discussion, and took the romance American politics, as portrayed by Frances Churchill Williams in J. Devlin Boss. He took as another of the most notable novels Hall Caine's Eternal City. Mr. Lindsay said that over two hundred new novels had been published this fall. Some of the writers of the city and club who enoyed this discussion were: Mrs. Hoge Gilliam, of Philadelphia; Mrs. William Lewis, of Sweet Springs, W. Va.; Mrs. C Robinson, of Maury Point, Va.; Mrs. Charles S. Morgan, of Balti-more; Miss Lewis Nelson, of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. John A. Morris, of New York; Miss May Curtis Lee, Miss Stebbins, of South Boston; Miss Davis, Misses Morton, of South Boston; Miss Jeter, of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. R. L. Parrish, of Covington; Mrs. Holderby, Miss Lee Pleasants and Dr. J. N. Uphsier. Mrs. Wellford presided at the choco-

late table, and Miss Winston poured tea.

Friday has been arranged for the weekly meeting of the Woman's Club's Whist Club. This decision was reached at their meeting yesterday morning. A spirited and interesting game was played, which ended in a tie between Miss Lee and Miss Lily Price, east and west, and Mrs. Glazebrock and Mrs. Webster, east and west; and Mrs. Charles Meredith and Mrs. Albert Bruce, north and south, and Miss Willie Perkins and Mrs. Widemann, north and south. Though the day of meeting has been changed, the hour re-

mains unchanged.

Mr. F. W. Smallman, whose approaching marriage has been noticed in the papers, will leave to-morrow for Chattanooga, Tenn., where he will be married on Thursday to Miss Rhobie Caldwell, of that city. Among those who will ac-company him from that city are Messrs. B. Pollard Cardoza and Ernest Small mann, who will be his brother's best

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson will talk before ethe Woman's Club next Monday night at \$:30 o'clock. The members are requested to come without bonnets and may bring gentlemen escorts only.

The marriage of Miss Rachel Annie Marks this evening will set the wedding bells ringing again this week. Mr. Edgar T. Pulliam is to be the happy groom. Rev. Dr. Cooper will perform the ceremony at the First Baptist Church at 7 o'clock. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple will leave on a northern

Miss Belle Austin will be the charming hostess to-night of the New Century Club, which has been invited to meet promptly at 8 o'clock at the residence. No. 713 North Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. William L. Clay who, with her little son has been the guests of her mother, Mrs. Hunter McGuire, nas returned to her home, in Savannah, Ga. Mrs. R. L. Parrish, of Covington, Ky., who is the charming guest of Mrs. Gor-don McCabe, was the guest of honor yes-day at a luncheon, given by Miss De-

catur Axtell. Miss Ann Lee, the striking-looking daughter of General and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, will make her debut this winter and is it probable will spend quite a long

time in this city. The annual meeting of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society to-day, Nov. 19th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Those or the public who are interested in the aims and purposes of the association are in-vited to be present.

The approaching marriage of Miss Mary Agnes Roach, of this city, to Mr. Richard Weedon Payne, is announced in the Alexandria Gazette, the wedding to take place Tuesday, Nov. 26th.

Mrs. Thomas Bolling, who went to Delaware to attend the Swift-Holiaday wedding, left yesterday for New York, to be present at the Horse Show.

Mrs. De Armond, of Philadelphia, is expected here the latter part of the v. . g on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, on West Grace Street.

The "Milton C. Work" Whist Club will meet thisafternoon at 4 o'clock in the parlors of the Woman's Club, as usual. The I. X. L. will held their weekly

meeting to-night. A good programme has been prepared by the committee.

Mrs. Leftwich is the guest of Miss

Mary Fulton for a few days. Mrs. Samuel Milona Price is visiting her mother, Mrs. Henry G. Cannon,

Miss Elizabeth Lee Dame, of Winchester, has issued invitations for a tea on Saturday, which will be given in honor of her guest, Miss Josephine Putney, of

Mrs. Lightfoot, of this city, was the guest of honor Friday in Norfolk, at an elegant dinner given by Mrs. B. P. Loyall. . . . Mr. Stanley Minor is visiting his old

Mr. Stanley home, at Petersburg. Mrs. Chesley Kinney, of Staunton, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Mary E. Williamson, of Alexandria, is a welcome visitor in the city. Mrs. Charles Bernard Mann, Jr., of Baltimore, nce Miss Mary Snich, who

ASLEEP AMID FLAMES

Breaking into a blazing home, some

Breaking into a biazing nome, some firemen lately dragged the sleeping in-mates from death. Fancied security, and death near. It's that way when you neg-lect coughs and colds. Don't do it. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption King's New Discovery for consumption gives perfect protection against all Throat. Chest, and Lung Troubles. Keep it near, and avoid suffering, death and doctor's bills. A teaspoonful stops a late cough, persistent use the most stubborn. Harmless and nice testing its contraction. less and nice tasting, it's guaranteed to satisfy by Owens & Minor Drug Company. Price, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

was so popular here several years ago, will this week be the guest of Miss Annie Pender Gordon, No. 825 West Franklin Street.

Miss Rosa A. Roy is visiting friends in

Mrs. Morton is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hamner, of Lynchburg. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Eichelberger and

little son are visiting in Staunton. Mrs. Laurence Lippman has returned to her home, in Savannah. Mrs. John D. Palge has also returned to her home

Hon. J. W. Gregory and wife and Miss Emma Fitzgerald, of Pittsylvania coun-ty, with Mrs. T. E. Gregory, of Danville, who have been attending the General Association, were the guests of Misses Mar-

in that city.

Mr. W. H. Sargeant, superintendent of agencies and risks of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. Springfield, Mass., is in the city, the guest of Mr. F. W. Smallman, at the Westmoreland Club.

THE NORFOLK CONTEST.

All Charges Specifically Denied and Counter Charges Made.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 18.—Messrs,
fohn Whitehead and C. A. Woodhouse to-day answered camplaint of Mesers, S. S. Lambeth and W. L. Bibb, who seek oust them from the seats in the next Legislature, to which they were recently elected, upon the face of the tetrins, Messrs. Whitehead and Woodard, by their attorneys, Messrs. C. M. Randolph

and George Pilcher, answering.

In their bref they deny the charges of fraud made by the Dey-Prince faction candidates, and brought forward somenew counter allegations. They allege that Mr. Lambeth, as counsel for the late Congressman Wise in his contest for the cent of Congressman. for the seat of Congressman W. A. Young, unseated the latter by the use of negro testimony, thereby defeating the will of the white people of the Second District.

They also allege that the contestant's

partisans visited Mallorytown before the election and sought, by offering money consideration, to get colored voters, saying that the negroes might vote for Hoge Republican, and also for Lambeth They allege also that Mr. Lambeth in

1894 bolted the Democratic party and was elected City Attorney over Mr. James F. Duncan, the Democratic cand date, by an "unholy" combination of Prohibitionists, Republicans and negroes.

They make Mr. Lambeth particularly the target for many hot shots.

In revard to the charge that the Treny organization delayed voters on election day, they say that voters were not wilfully delayed in any astance, and in fact specifically deny every charge made

Wedded in Bristol. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

ROANOKE, VA., Nov. 18.—J. S. Don-nelly and Miss Lula M. Laughorn, of this city: Warren McDaniel, of Vinton, and Miss Dave Lakes, of Bedford, were mar-ried in Bristol yesterday.

Euilding for October. October, 1801, passes into history as

having been a record-breaker in the build-ing industry. Statistics from twenty-one ing industry. Statistics from twenty-one cities, specially compiled for Construction News, display the fact that the operations, which had an auspicious fail opening during September, continued during last month. The great activity in construction circles throughout the country, ouring October completely bears out the prediction made regarding the fall outlook.

on every section of the United States om every section of the United States

om every section of the United States comes word that architects and contracters generally have much work on hand. And present indications are that this activity will continue through the winter, as it has been conclusively demonstrated that winter building is as enduring as any other if only proper care is exercised. This activity continues in the face of a scarcity and increased cost of building material, and to such an extent that some material, and to such an extent that some contractors are forced to pay an advance over the regular wage scale to secure necessary labor.

necessary labor.

However, with all this apparent prosperity, architects in some of the citles are complaining. They aver that their chief trouble lies in their inability to induce property owners to creet good, substantial houses and business blocks. They say that construction is of too cheap a character and in many instances it is not of a durable nature or of such de-sign as to contribute to a city's just cause for architectural price. Two cities particular are thus accused, and in one nstance not without cause. During Oc-tober, 1901, 6,328 permits, involving an ex-penditure of \$24,990,925, were taken out. as against 5,650 buildings, that cost \$19,-678,848, for the same period last year-an increase of 678 structures and of \$5. 312,077 in their cost, or a general increase of 27 per cent.

Slight Misunderstanding.

When General Moreau was in England he was once the victim of a rather droll misurderstanding. He was present at a concert, where a piece was sung by the choir with the refrain:

"To-morrow, to-morrow."

Having a very imperfect knowledge of
English, he fancied it to be a cantata given in his honor, and thought he dis traguished the words
"To Moreau, to Moreau."

Each time the refrain was repeated he rose to his feet and gracefully bowed on all sides, to the great astonishment of the audience, who did not know what to make of it.-Chicago Journal.

The tasta Claus Letters. They're writing the Santa Claus letters-

The rosy-cheeked girls and the boys; They're penning bright reges— The tots of all ages— For tons of his trinkets and toys!

They're writing the Santa Claus letters Fre the reindeer shall gallon above; And-isn't it funny?-They don't inclose money-They just give him millions of love!

-Altanta Constitution

No More Owls in His. A correspondent who objects to owls,

writes to a Georgia weekly: Please do not put any more pictures of owls in the paper. I do not like to have owls staring at me. I am down on the owl. A squirrel or horseshoe would be a much mre pleasing thing to look at. from my point of view. But the owl is a bird of ill-omen, So no mere owls, please.

Liverpool has the biggest warehouse in the world. It is built beside the docks. Canada's forests are found to be equal to supplying the world with pulp wood alone for \$40 years, on the basis of 1,500,000 tens of tons of manufactured pulp a year.

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